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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 38, Iss. 14)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of Justice were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of Justice shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of Justice.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 14

Jersey City, N. J., July 15, 1956

Price 10 Cents

ILGWU IN PUERTO RICO, SOUTHEAST GETTING MOBILE HEALTH CENTERS

Nehru Replies to Meany on Banning of ILG Film



Putting It on the Line. Silent action and silent words speak loudly when employer won't talk turkey. Left, picket line brought balking boss to dotted line after 32-hour strike at Fashion Garment Co. in Norfolk, Va., closed deadlocked parley. Workers won pay boosts, other union benefits. Right, organizational pickets line the way for union demands of decent conditions for workers at Belts Corp. in St. Louis. Volunteering for picket duty were Ruby Cross, Nannie Mitchell and Florence Guest, employees at Daust Manufacturing Co., where workers recently won union recognition.



Canada Crusade. Big ILGWU rally lighted general organizational drive recently. Off to early start (7 A.M.) Organizer Si Brenner (left) gives out assignments. Above, Vice Pres. Bernard Shene and Organizing Chief Sam Herbst (hatted) join parade. Right, non-union worker gets leaflet.



Congress Tangles Housing Measure; Niagara Power Project Gets Boost

The House Rules Committee turned thumbs down on a new housing bill, but other committees began reporting out important measures as Congress drove toward what leaders hoped will be a late July adjournment. The Rules Committee action on the housing bill created a serious possibility that Congress will pass no housing legislation this year.

A Senate-passed bill provides for 13,000 public housing units for each of three years, plus an additional 75,000 units in five years for elderly persons.

The House Banking Committee reported a more modest bill authorizing 50,000 public housing units a year for three years and 30,000 units for older citizens.

The Administration, which recommended only 15,000 units a year, fought the House Banking Committee measure, and all four Republicans on the Rules Committee voted with two conservative Democrats to refer to clear the bill for floor action. Four liberal Democrats voted to send the measure to the floor.

Technically, the only way the bill can now be revived is for one of the six opponents of the bill on the

Rules Committee to move to reconsider.

Meantime, other committees took the following actions:

The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy approved a bill by Senator Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) calling for government construction of four large-scale atomic plants to reduce electric power.

The House Public Works Committee joined the Senate committee in voting 18 to 14, to authorize the New York State Power Authority to build the projected \$425 million Niagara Falls power plant.

The Rules Committee itself, by an 8-10 vote, cleared for floor action the Senate-passed bill amending the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act to provide increased compensation for disabling injuries and to liberalize other provisions.

Mutual Security Funds

In appropriations, Congress has now completed action on all regular money bills to run the government for the fiscal year that began July 1.

The only remaining appropriation measures that must be passed are bills to finance the mutual security program, on which committees are holding hearings, and a big supplemental appropriation lumping together funds requested by 19 Administration after the original budget estimates were submitted last January.

On the executive level, President Eisenhower signed into law the \$32.5 billion highway construction bill to provide, among other things, a \$100-million "interstate" network super-highways linking all states and most state capitals.

Communist Gunfire Answers Plea Of Polish Labor for Bread, Liberty

A wave of sympathy welled up from the free world last week for heroic Polish workers in the industrial city of Pusan who desperate cries for bread and liberty were cut off by tank, machine gun and anti-aircraft fire.

The day—June 28—went down in the history of the struggle for liberty beside July 15, 1953, the day the equally desperate workers of East Berlin revolted against their Communist masters.

Many Denounces Slaughter

In a message to the American Polish Congress, meeting in Chicago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced the Communist slaughter of the strikers as "an outrage against all our concepts of decency, humanity and justice."

"What a monstrous sight has been shown on the real nature and meaning of the 20th Communist congress decisions!" he said. "Ever frenzied and empty the propaganda of the new orders of the Kremlin appear in the light of this new example of unsanitized brutality!"

"What an eye-opener this occurrence should prove to those who have entertained doubts about the end of Stalinist terror and the beginning of humanization behind the Iron Curtain!"

"... We must keep up that fight

(of the Polish workers). We must continue to expose the hypocrisy of communism. We must extend a helping hand to its victims, wherever possible."

Death Toll High

The Warsaw government announced the toll as 25 strikers dead and 276 wounded, but the figures were ridiculed by foreign visitors who had crowded into Pusan for its internationally famous trade fair.

Their estimates varied widely, but indications were that as many as 1,500 may have been killed. Additional thousands were reported wounded, and still further thousands taken to the U. S. government offered to help ease the grim plight of Pusan's workers by donating through the International Red Cross, food for free distribution, on condition that it be marked as a gift from the American people. The Polish government angrily rejected such generosity as "propaganda."

ICFTU Solidarity

Speaking for more than 54 million organized workers in the free world, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions appealed to the International Labor Organization (ILO) to interfere with the Polish regime for the release of imprisoned workers and the stoppage of repression.

The ICFTU decided to establish an international solidarity fund to help the wounded or imprisoned demonstrators and the families of workers who were killed in the Pusan revolt. The fund also will be used to help spread trade unionists in all Communist and Fascist countries and colonial territories.

The Polish uprising started as a strike by workers at the Stalin Steel Works, who demonstrated outside their mill, then marched toward the center of city armed with trade fair sticks.

Other workers left their jobs and joined the march. Women and children fell in line too. Soldiers marching toward the fair grounds mingled with the workers. Barricades were thrown up, the steel shutters on the stores were rolled down, and the fair grounds began to burn. Then the troops were marched into the city, and the workers were concentrated on the outskirts.

Troops Shoot Workers

The workers marched on and, chanting their cry for "bread, bread, bread," The tanks began to move inside the center of the city. Anti-aircraft guns, their barrels leveled at the sky, were placed at strategic intersections. Machine gun squads took up posts.

Then it happened. At first the troops fired over the crowd. Some of the soldiers, according to witnesses, gave their guns to the strikers. The soldiers lowered their weapons, and poured lead into the crowd.

Many strikers died. Those who survived the first blast charged, weapons, at the tanks and guns. They captured the tanks, overpowered the soldiers, stormed Communist headquarters and destroyed everything in sight, invaded a radio station used to fan Western broadcasts and threw its equipment into the streets.

Defeated by Force

They roamed the city until troop reinforcements beat them down by sheer force of fire-power. That night, let planes raze over the city at roof-top level, dropping flares to light the way for army squads that marched victoriously every hour. By the next day the revolt was over, save for sporadic gunfire.

More workers died. Still more, it was feared, were due to join them in death. The Polish government, blaming the revolt on the Western democracies instead of its own cruelty, promised the fullest use of the only weapon the Communists have to solve any of their manifold problems—terrorism and executions.

Varied Accommodations At 'Unity' in August

A variety of accommodations for the month of August is still available at Unity House, the new post, ELGWC summer resort in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania. However, for the period of Aug. 21 to Sept. 5, when Labor Day, Unity House and the Jewish holidays, only a few single reservations are still available, and they should be made with haste. Unity House is located at 1715 Broadway, New York City and 929 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Labor's Choice



Labor-backed Richard Stengel, Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator from Illinois, got rousing reception when he addressed members of Local 120 in Decatur last month. Union boosters above are Myrtle Ware, Pauline Anderson, Margaret Senger, Democratic Party worker Mrs. B. Atkins (wearing hat), Maude Forbes and Anita Lewis.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

GOP, Dems Eye Congress In Pre-Convention Moves

WASHINGTON—Republicans and Democrats are watching the political behavior of Congress in the next two or three pre-convention weeks with keen interest.

The Republicans are hoping that the Democrats will make fools of themselves and provide a happy spectacle for Republican exploitation. The Democrats, knowing their own talent for bringing aid and comfort to their enemies, are worried about the same thing.

Anyway, the legislative war is marked with signs of danger. The school construction bill was all set to develop into a filibuster on the part of Southern Senators—if the House of Representatives had passed the bill with the Powell amendment, the Powell amendment, which would have forbidden the use of federal funds to any segregated schools, was approved by the House, but a majority of the House Republicans, joined by a bloc of Democrats, voted to kill the entire school construction bill, along with the Powell amendment.

This action by the House kept the Democratic Senators of the North and South from having to stand up and be counted on this issue—or more likely, knock each other as groggy, they would be ready for the count.

To avoid any possibility of such a political knockout, the majority leader, Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, has developed a North-South formula in the conduct of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee.

Chairman of the committee will be Senator George Smathers of Florida, with Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota as vice chairman. Smathers is a self-styled conservative and Humphrey, former chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, has taken forthright stands on civil liberties dating back to the Democratic convention of 1948.

Civil Rights Strategy
An interesting development in the enormous fund of mutual respect which has developed between Humphrey and Southern Democrats. For one thing, he does not believe that Southern Democrats are or should be "expedient."

This does not mean that the civil rights issue won't arise. Republican strategy calls for the Administration's rather mild civil rights program to be introduced at a strategically useful moment—useful for the Republicans. The formula the Republicans are banking on would include a temporary but powerful alliance with Northern Democrats. Presumably, this would then be expected to arouse some Southern Democrats to a long and wrathful speech marathon—and so the session would end up in a mild lull, just as the Democrats open their convention.

Such strategy develops its counter-strategy, however. The Democratic leaders in the Senate, convinced that the Republican high command is more interested in a Democratic split than in a renewed civil rights program, are all set to bring out two measures which, they feel, should engage the full energies of the Senate. The first one is the liberalization of the Social Security Act. The other is the Hiram Clayton Dismeyer bill.

In the meantime, Senator Humphrey is confident that the Democratic convention in Chicago will include in its platform a statement supporting the Supreme Court.

To give you an idea of the Democratic campaign's shape-up, three other members of the Democratic Senate Campaign Committee are in the liberal camp: Senators Henry Jackson of Washington, Richard Neuberger of Oregon and John J. Sparkman of Alabama. Middle-of-the-roader, Stuart Symington of Missouri is the other committee member.

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Puerto Rico, Southeast to Get Healthmobiles

Two more mobile health centers, similar to the one that has been operating in the Pennsylvania area of the Northeast Department, are to be dedicated by the ILGWU within the next two weeks, according to plans now being drawn. One of the health units is to be put into service by the ILGWU in Puerto Rico; the other will serve ILGWU members in the Southeast Region.

Present plans call for dedication of the Puerto Rican unit on July 25 at a mass meeting to be held in the heart of New York's garment center. According to the preliminary program, the 20-foot-long custom-built medical unit will be kept on display for several days in New York, and will be moving among the several sections of the city in which Spanish-speaking members and other workers are

concentrated. New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Jr., and Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner Dr. Pons-Lema have been invited to participate in the dedication ceremonies.

The other unit is scheduled to be inaugurated at a noonline ceremony at the City Hall in Atlanta, Ga., on Aug. 2, according to Southeast Regional Director E. T. Kohrer. At both the New York and Atlanta

ceremonies, civic and labor leaders are expected to join with the mass of garment workers who will turn out to witness the event.

The first official announcement that these two additional units were to be built—each at the cost of \$40,000—was made by Press. Dubinsky last May at the 25th ILGWU convention.

He disclosed this in a report in which he told delegates of the reg-

ular services of the first such unit in Pennsylvania, and the clinic services rendered by that unit during the summer floods of 1955 for which the ILGWU was cited by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The mobile health centers are designed to render health services to ILGWU members working and living in regions too widespread and scattered for the establishment of stationary centers such as function in some of the large markets and cities.

The mobile units are specially constructed; weigh over 13 tons; are staffed by a physician,

registered nurse and a laboratory technician; have their own power systems, the latest diagnostic equipment and X-ray facilities—and are thus able to bring all the services directly to the plant gate.

At the convention, in making the announcement of the plans for a Puerto Rican unit, Press. Dubinsky told Governor Munoz-Martin of Puerto Rico that for the next two years, until the healthmobile is fully in use, the cost of maintenance. The ILGWU now has about 3,000 members on the island.

Nehru Replies to Meany on Banning of ILGWU Film

Indonesian Emissaries



Representatives of Indonesia's Ministry of Labor, here to study labor in America, discover JUSTICE at office of Undersecretary Local 62 in New York City. Six-month tour is under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration.

First Universal Button Pact In Kentucky Nets Big Boosts

Wage increases of from 17 to 70 cents an hour highlight a first agreement signed this month with the Universal Button Co. of Lawrenceburg, Ky., reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman, director of the Ohio-Kentucky Region.

The contract was achieved after a steady campaign which began shortly after the firm was established some eight months ago. Directed by Kentucky Supervisor William Kaufman and Organizer Robert Howe, the drive culminated in recognition of the ILGWU as bargaining agent. Following certification, a full week of negotiations resulted in agreement on part terms.

In addition to wage boosts, the contract provides for higher minimum rates, cost-of-living bonuses, a wage-freezing clause, employer-financed life insurance, six paid holidays, one week's vacation after a year's service, and an additional day's vacation for each year thereafter up to five years, when a two-week vacation is granted.

Marble Wagner of Louisville was designated interim chairman in the agreement.

Kaufman, directing the parleys from the union side of the table, was assisted by a workers' committee consisting of Major Wheat, Jeanie Pryor, William Robinson, Leonard Ross, Gilbert Beasley, James Robinson, Bud Gash and Oda Mitchell.

The Universal Button Co., an affiliate of the Talon Co., occupies the plant formerly leased by the American and Elford Thread Mill, an automobile firm that went out of business two years ago after a bitter two-month strike.

Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India has denied any responsibility in the action of an Indian Board of Censors last month, which has had the effect of banning, in that country, any future showings of the ILGWU film "With These Hands." The head of the Indian government took this stand in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent June 30, in reply to Pres. Meany's letter of June 18, in which the head of the American labor movement called the Prime Minister's attention to "a recent incident which is most unfortunate in its effect on the cause of democracy and human freedom."

Following is the text of Prime Minister Nehru's letter, sent from London where he was attending the conference of British Commonwealth leaders:

"Thank you for your letter of June 18, which has just reached me in London.

"I have recently read some comments about the film you refer to. I know nothing about it. I have neither seen it nor has any reference about it been made in our country. Indeed, no reference about films are made to government, and the Board of Censors is an autonomous body which comes to decisions itself.

"I know that in the past, several of our officials have not been to our liking, but we were unable to interfere with them. It is thus not at all easy for our government, or any department of government, to overrule the decisions of this board. It is true that the board is appointed by government, but having appointed it, we have little to do with them.

"However, I am referring the

matter to the people who deal with these subjects in India and they will no doubt look into it."

Refused License

Early in June, the Indian Censorship Board refused to re-issue a license for the showing of the film unless certain sequences were eliminated depicting the union's successful and effective fight against the Communists when they attempted to get control of the garment workers' union in the Twenties. The United States Information Agency refused to submit to any such censorship and withdrew the film from further circulation.

Pres. David Dubinsky, in a statement issued June 4, presented that "Hitherto, this film has been outlawed only behind the Iron Curtain. It is undeniable that the democratic government of India should now also outlaw a film showing the achievements of the workers in the American ladies' garment industry through their free trade unions and through the democratic process."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Washington that week directed Pres. Meany to protest to the Indian government, consisting of the ILGWU film. Following is the text of Meany's letter:

"Breadline"



AFL-CIO DEMANDS U.S. CUT LOW-PAY LEVIES, PLUG TAX LOOPHOLES

The federal government loses an estimated \$9 billion a year in tax money because of loopholes in the present tax structure, the AFL-CIO has charged.

"Labor's Economic Review," issued by the AFL-CIO Department of Research, urged these loopholes be plugged. "Because our federal tax structure benefits owners and more favorable to wealthy corporations and high-income taxpayers, it is based less and less on the progressive tax principle of ability-to-pay," the publication said.

It detailed nine examples of special privilege in the tax laws which cost the government \$9 billion in annual revenue. If these loopholes were eliminated, it noted, tax relief would be given to low and middle-income families.

The review revealed how a vice president of the Ford Motor Co., using one tax loophole, had made \$394,000 and kept 3,000 shares of raw Ford stock valued at \$200,000 without spending a penny of his own money.

The publication repeated the AFL-CIO's demand for a \$3 billion tax cut now. The publication also called for an immediate action of plugging loopholes and giving tax relief to low and middle-income groups. "We must improve the tax laws and increase purchasing power for the bulk of American taxpayers," it pointed out.

Dress Union Charges United Firm on Violations

The New York Dress Joint Board has filed complaints for violations of its collective agreement against the firms of Bea Wright and Bea Rita Fracks, whose president, Philip Silverman, has been indicted for criminal contempt by the New York Grand Jury. It is announced by Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, general manager of the joint board.

In a letter to District Attorney Frank Hogan on July 11, the day the news of the indictment was released, Hochman noted that since Oct. 4, 1951, when Silverman's firm came under contract with the union, the firm's books had been examined 19 times by 16 different union accountants, and that Silverman had been able to evade some of his obligations to the union accountants only because he "successfully falsified his records or kept a separate set of books" which were not shown to union accountants and were set up to "deceive the union."

Ask Damages

The story released by the District Attorney's office stated that Silverman's firm had had approximately 15 per cent of their production made by a non-union contract shop, Altam Dress, in the Bronx.

This revelation is the basis of the union's complaints which will go through the dress industry's regular collective bargaining machinery. Specifically, the union has asked that damages be assessed against Silverman's firm for "dealing with and sending work to a non-union contractor," Altam Dress, and for "violating the books and records of accounts by keeping two separate sets of books."

The union also is demanding from Silverman's firm "a sum in excess of \$23,000" for its health and welfare and retirement funds for garments made by the non-union shop.

Following is the text of the letter from Vice Pres. Hochman to Mr. Hogan.

The press today carried a story about an indictment you obtained from the New York Grand Jury against a Philip Silverman, president of two dress corporations, Bea Wright and Bea Rita Fracks, in reality one firm which is in contractual relations with our organization.

Because this story was of great

interest to us, a thorough check of all records available to us was made. We found the following:

1. Mr. Silverman's firm since October 4, 1951 has been a member of a manufacturers' association under contract with us, and in accordance with our general enforcement practice we have periodically examined the firm's books. The last such examination took place on Mar. 16, 1956.

Between Jan. 1, 1953 and Mar. 16, 1956, the firm's books were examined 19 times by 16 different union accountants. They were examined nine times by our Labor-Contractor Relations Department and six times by five different accountants employed by the General Accounting Department.

In not a single instance did the firm's books and records show any dealings with any non-union contractors. In every instance, all the contractors on the firm's books were members of associations under contract with our union.

This, of course, is not intended to contradict your statement that the firm was sending work to a non-union contractor, namely Altam Dress, in the Bronx. The fact that the firm was sending work to this non-union contractor, as set

forth in your statement, plainly indicates that it successfully falsified its records or kept a separate set of books which did not show to our accountants and which were set up by either the firm or the firm's accountants or both to deceive the union.

2. The news stories quote you as saying that dresses were carried between Mr. Silverman's firm and Altam Dress, the non-union shop, by drivers who are members of Local 102 of the ILOUW. In this connection, I wish to note that Local 102, Cloak, Dress Drivers' and Helpers' Union, is not a part of the Dress Joint Board. It is a separate union and has its own arrangement with the truck owners.

Under that arrangement, as we understand it, Local 102 members need not deliver garments to truck firms or pass through picket lines. When there is a strike against either a jobber or a contractor, we communicate this fact to the officers of Local 102. Because in this case there was no strike, nor any knowledge on our part of transactions between Mr. Silverman's firm and Altam Dress, the members of Local 102, in this instance, violated no union rule by delivering work between the Silverman firm and Altam Dress.

Be assured that we are in full accord with your efforts to eradicate any impractical practices in the dress industry.



ILO Moves to End Slave Labor Blight

By a unanimous vote of worker, employer and government delegates, the 29th general conference of the International Labor Organization, which met in Geneva, Switzerland last month, took preliminary action with a view to the adoption next year of a new convention outlawing "forced or compulsory labor, concentration camps, or the deportation of national minorities."

In approving the report of its Committee on Forced Labor, the ILO conference decided to place the question of forced labor on the agenda next year for final discussion.

In its report, the committee had called for the banning of forced labor, concentration camps and deportations designed by any country: 1) as a means of political coercion; 2) as a method of mobilizing labor; 3) as a means of labor discipline; 4) as punishment for strikes; 5) as a means of "racial, social, national or religious discrimination"; and 6) as a consequence of methods of payment to a worker where deferring payment makes it impossible for a worker to quit his job, or where work is exacted from a worker in the form of debt bondage or penance.

During the committee's deliberations, Russian and Rumanian Communist spokesmen battled vigorously at a proposal made by U. S. Worker Delegate George Delaney that so-the-spot investigations be conducted throughout the world to check on forced labor. Delaney's proposal came as an answer to a Russian resolution condemning as "biased" the findings of a special U.N.-ILO committee on slave labor. The Russian resolution, characterized by U. S. Socialist of Labor Stuart Borman as "the purest political propaganda," was overwhelmingly defeated.

The three-week ILO conference session also accomplished the following:

— Adopted a resolution noting that "rapid development of technical and scientific progress and the rise in output open up new possibilities for the reduction of hours of work."

— Urged end of discrimination against women workers, and asked that the principle of equal pay for men and women workers for work of equal value be implemented by legislation, collective bargaining, or a combination of both.

— Emphasized the pressing need of attention on all aspects of social and labor policy and urged action to "avoid or lead to a minimum the social dislocations and human costs which may be involved in technological progress."

— Adopted an international convention for protection of indigenous peoples, welfare facilities for workers, improvement of vocational training in agriculture, and disarmament.

More than 200 delegates and observers from 73 member countries and nine territories gave the conference a record attendance. With the admission of three new members—Morocco, Tunisia and the Sudan—the ILO membership now encompasses 74 countries.

Boost to Oswego Industry



Valiant labor leader A. J. Thompson (center) of Oswego, N. Y., smiles approval as Martin Rose, president of Oswego Local 197A, promotes that city's industrial advantages at recent exhibit sponsored by state Union Label and Service Trades Department. An officer of Upstate New York and Vermont District Council, Rose is vice president of Operation Oswego promotion, which in three years has brought four new industries to Oswego.

EOT Catches Runaway, Enrolls Paula Sport Co.

A two-year organizational campaign that involved tracking down a non-union children's dress shop from one city to another, was brought to a successful conclusion with unionization of the Paula Sportwear Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., reports Vice Pres. Israel Horwitz, general manager of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

The drive was started in March 1954, when the firm then known as Belma Sportwear Co., was located in Carleert, N. J. However, the firm vacated the premises and moved to another location.

Company Relocated

Several months later, the union learned that Belma Sportwear had resumed its non-union operation, this time in Perth Amboy, N. J. The employer strongly resisted the union's renewed organizing efforts. As soon as EOT organizers began making contact with workers, the company shut down and laid off all its workers.

For a lengthy period, the cat-and-mouse game continued. The firm would reopen, workers would be hired, organizers would contact them, and the plant would close.

Towards the end of 1955, another campaign was initiated to unionize the shop, and this time the employer declared that he was going out of business. Shortly thereafter, the plant was sold to a new owner. The campaign for the unionization of the shop continued.

At this point, Manager Shlomo Baumrind of South River Local 150 and 157 met with the new management and began negotiations in behalf of the workers. After months of discussions, the company finally agreed to sign a contract providing workers with all the benefits of the existing collective agreement between the New Jersey Washable Dress Contractors Association and the Eastern Out-of-Town Department.

Under terms of the agreement, weekly hours were reduced immediately from 48 to 38, accompanied by a substantial compensating increase. In addition, the past provided time and one-half after the daily regular hours for both piece and work weeks; three and one-half holidays with pay for all workers; full coverage under the health, welfare and retirement programs of the union and increased minimums in accordance with EOT standards for children's dress makers.

The company also has agreed to assume the full cost of disability benefits without any deductions from workers' pay.

Many EOT staffers took part in the campaign to unionize the shop, including Manager Herman Sirva of Local 166 and 222, Edward Hirt, Emanuel Leventhal, Daniel Kaminker and Sol Neessiloth.

'99' Pens Contract At Markson Chain

Manager Shirley Appleton of Local 99, New York Office and Distribution Employees, announced last week that Markson's, a substantial women's apparel chain store, was in the process of moving its operations to New York City and had already signed a union agreement covering the expanded unit. The firm eventually will employ between 150 and 200 persons here. All of Markson's present employees in New York City are Local 99 members.

BUTTONHOLE TERMS PROVIDE PAY RISES, WELFARE FUND HIKE

After lengthy negotiations, climaxed by a one-day strike, New York Buttonhole Local 64 signed a three-year renewal agreement with the Piped Buttonhole Manufacturers' Association and most of the independent firms in the industry on June 29, reports Manager Samuel Rabinowitz.

Terms of the renewal include readjustment of piece-work rates, resulting in increases in earnings ranging from 10 to 15 per cent; a 6 per cent increase of the cost for most work weeks; and a rise in employers' payments to health, welfare and retirement funds from 7 1/2 to 8 per cent.

The new contract also gives the union the right to stop work in plants that are delinquent in payments to the welfare fund.

Members of the negotiating committee included Max Rabinowitz; Max Lerman, local chairman; Julius Gross, local vice chairman; Frank Oetli, local secretary; Angie Brown; Louis Lasky and others. Abraham Schlesinger, union counsel, participated in the parlay.

Southwest Council No. 1 Marks 95th Anniversary

Southwest District Council No. 1 will celebrate its 95th anniversary shortly with a guided tour of the historic site of St. Louis, according to Vice Pres. Joseph Preiss, regional director.

Chicago Presses Drive To Capture Storktown

Charges of unfair labor practices have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board against the Storktown Manufacturing Co. in Chicago, following the employer's firing of a union member and interfering with the right of other workers to join the ILGWU, according to Vice Pres. Martin Blask, Midwest regional director.

Midwest organizers are conducting a vigorous drive to bring the children's wear manufacturing concern, with 135 employees, into the union fold.

Activities include distribution of union literature at the plant several times a week, describing the numerous benefits of an ILGWU contract, and visits to workers at their homes.

Meanwhile, the union is continuing its efforts to meet with the firm to negotiate an agreement.

MINERSVILLE STRIKE ENDS FIRM'S EVASION ON WELFARE MONIES

The determined stand by some 120 employees at the plant several times a week, describing the numerous benefits of an ILGWU contract, and visits to workers at their homes.

According to Vice Pres. David Gingsdorf, director of the Northeast Department, the firm had failed to send in contributions owed the health and welfare funds for six months.

As a result, benefits to the workers from these funds were jeopardized, and the workers, members of Local 351, unanimously voted to strike.

Following the strike decision, erroneous reports appeared in the press alleging that the workers had pledged to fund money to the employer to pay his indebtedness. The employer had called in the newspapers to witness this non-existent action of the workers who, instead, turned "thumbs down" on the firm's maneuver.

Pottsville District Manager Oscar Newman reports that the company had prevailed on leaders of the Chamber of Commerce and the Mayor to persuade the workers to forgo their rights to health and welfare benefits. However, the Minersville employees made it very clear, according to Gingsdorf, that they would resist any efforts on the part of "chiseling employers to evade their obligations."

As a result, the firm now has agreed to maintain regular payments to the funds, as well as to remit delinquent sums. A schedule of payments has worked out and an initial sum of \$3,000 already has been received.

Lee Garment Drive

Another vigorous organizing campaign is shaping up at the Lee Garment Co. with plants in Chicago and Clinton, Ill., and Stoughton, Wis. The firm, which manufactures down dresses, employs a total of about 120 workers.

Smaller Shippers

Shipping department employees of the Smaller Brothers shop in Herlin, Ill., who had been the only group in the shop not covered by the ILGWU contract, finally have been organized.

By joining the union, the 25-man department obtained wage boosts ranging from 7 to 19 cents an hour and all other benefits provided by the existing Smaller pact.

GI Vacations

Most of Chicago's 8,000 GILers are back at work following their paid vacation period, for which they received an estimated \$750,000 in benefits, including holiday pay for July 4. Workers with more than five years' service at a shop enjoyed a second week's vacation with pay.

Paid vacation periods are scheduled for garment workers throughout the Midwest Region during July and August.

Approximately 95 per cent of Midwest locals already have met to approve decisions of the recent

Mondello Mission



Mrs. Eleanor Vitolo, Local 87 office worker, reads message of greeting on behalf of ILGWU and Italian American Labor Council at eighth commencement exercises of Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute in Mondello, Italy. Seated are (left) Rina Buzio, director of the vocational school, and Sicilian President G. Alessi.

Sign Snowsuit Contract With Severance Pay



Left to right: (Seated) Martin Cohen, Pres. David Dubinsky, Henry Rathman; (standing) Ben Lord, A. Schleinger, Charles Baker.

Local 105's new collective agreement, the first to include a provision for severance pay, was formally signed in the ILGWU Office last week.

Present at the signing, in addition to Pres. David Dubinsky, were Local 105 Manager Martin L. Cohen, employer representatives Charles Baker, Ben Lord and Henry Roth-

ILGWU convention, including provision for increasing per capita and local dues. Most locals that had been on a weekly dues basis have switched to monthly payments.

man and union attorney Abraham Schleinger.

The agreement, which was concluded two and a half months ago and has been in effect since June 1, gave New York snowsuits work- ing wage increase and substantially higher minimums. It also provided a 35-hour week for shipping clerks.

Cutters employed in '105' shops, out of business.

received a wage increase and will be covered by the severance pay provision. Local 10 Manager Mos Faltman participated in the negotiations.

The severance pay clause provides that workers are to receive one week's pay for each year of employment with a firm if it goes out of business.

Extend Los Angeles Contract As Dress Powwows Continue

All employees in the Los Angeles dress industry have signed extensions of the agreement which expired June 30, and negotiations are continuing for a new contract, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

ILG Gives Payment To Israel Hospital

Detailed plans for construction of a 225-bed hospital in Beerbeha, Israel for which the ILGWU has pledged to contribute \$1 million, were made public at a recent conference. Pres. David Dubinsky presented \$250,000—the first of four annual installments — to Dr. Dov Biegun, national secretary of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

The gift is the largest of its kind ever made by an American trade union, and is part of the ILGWU's tradition of humanitarian service to labor movements in the free countries of the world.

This medical center will have four major departments: internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, and maternity. Other facilities will include X-ray, surgery, laboratory, blood

bank, and a nursing school which will function as part of the hospital.

Union negotiators are headed by Otto, John Ulson, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, and Pannie Boras, assistant manager, who is in charge of the dress department. Joseph Milshaw, secretary of Transamerica Local 994, represents the shipping and receiving room employees.

Week workers already are paid for six holidays and for overtime after 25 hours.

A number of negotiating sessions have been held, and further meetings are scheduled, aimed at reaching a new agreement as quickly as possible.

Union negotiators are headed by Otto, John Ulson, manager of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, and Pannie Boras, assistant manager, who is in charge of the dress department. Joseph Milshaw, secretary of Transamerica Local 994, represents the shipping and receiving room employees.

Big Companies Show Lack of Ardor for Settling Steel Strike

With the basic steel industry idled by a nationwide strike, the Eisenhower Administration last week moved for the first time to seek a basis for settlement of the dispute.

Entering the situation only after the old contracts had expired and the walkout had taken effect, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service conferred with union leaders and company executives, and negotiations were resumed.

But few observers expected these mediation efforts to produce immediate results.

Heads of the 13 major corporations which dominate the basic steel industry, with its 650,000 employees, showed little eagerness to avert the strike and they exhibited no mood

of treaty to settle it, once the old pact expired at 11:51 A.M. on July 1.

Pres. David I. McDonald of the United Steelworkers, who led the union's negotiating team through more than a month of bargaining with the company managements, had reiterated, only a few hours before the strike deadline, the union's readiness to negotiate until the final moment.

But the companies, which had started off by offering a five-year contract with few improvements and had modified their original offer only slightly, showed little interest in agreeing on a pact.

APL-CIO Pres. Henry assured the Steelworkers of the "full support of the entire labor movement."

Throughout the country, as the strike took effect, the steel union plant taken picket groups at plant entrances—a pattern developed in earlier steel industry disputes. Production had been completely halted several hours before the deadline as managements cooled the furnaces and stopped all output.

The final days of negotiations were marked by a series of efforts on the part of the union to avert

a walkout. A proposal, for a 15-day extension of the old agreement with the proviso that any settlement would be retroactive to July 1, was turned down by the companies.

The union, in the final days of negotiations, had expressed willingness to accept a three-year contract, in contrast with the industry's offer of a 28-month agreement.

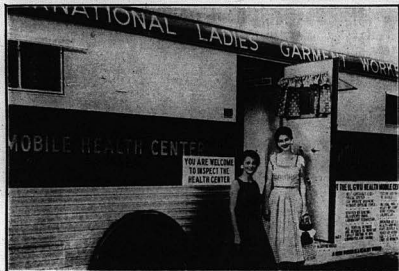
Other questions at issue are the size of the wage increase, the form of a supplementary unemployment insurance program, health and welfare costs and benefits, weekend premium pay, and the union shop. McDonald made no effort to conceal his concern over the steel companies' unacceptably offers, an at-

titude which he described as "take-it-or-leave-it" demand to bind the union and its members to low-scale improvements for almost five years.

"There is no need for a crisis in steel, but the steel companies are feeding one on the nation," McDonald said.

There were indications that the management would agree to decent terms only when it felt the time is "ripe" for announcing a whiplash price increase.

Some economic observers believe the industry may seek an increase of as much as \$20 a ton—for in excess of any additional cost that the increased wage cost may justify.



These charming damsels got preview of ILGWU Southeast Region's Mobile Health Center, to be dedicated in

Atlanta on Aug. 2. Healthmobile, on display at three-day labor fair, was center of attraction for visitors.



Southeast Regional Director E. T. Kehrer poses with ILG beauty contestants Marilyn Smith and Carol Dyer.

Labor's Fair

ENTIRE families flocked to McComb, Miss., last month to the three-day exposition and fair demonstrating the products and talents of organized labor in Mississippi. More than 3,000 persons turned out for the event, co-sponsored by the ILGWU and the McComb Labor Organizational Committee, June 22-24.

According to E. T. Kehrer, director of the ILGWU Southeast Region, this was the first show of its kind in the state—and it was held in McComb, where in former years unionism was neither popular nor safe.

In a county fair setting, some 50 unions and firms entered exhibits of their products at the fair, designed as a cooperative effort between union labor and industry to show what is being made in organized plants in the state.

A high spot of the fest was the contest

for "Miss Organized Labor of Mississippi," won by Joyce Elder of the Pascagoula Central Labor Union. Capturing second place was Marilyn Smith of ILGWU Local 507, Poplarville.

The booth of Local 407, Sheet Metal Workers, won an award for being the best decorated entry.

In addition to the various contests, Western-style bands were on hand, and a street dance was held on Saturday night.

A number of speakers were heard during the three days, including Mayor Maurice Wall of McComb, Tracy Walker, labor relations director, Ingalls Ship Building Corp., C. Barnes, Jackson County Central Labor Union, Rev. Rex Loftis, St. Andrews Methodist Church, Rev. Orin McClellan, First Christian Church, Rev. R. W. Wimberley, Assembly of God, and Southeast Director Kehrer.



All members of family turned out to inspect exhibits showing union-made products of 32 different companies.



Skilled craftsmen, members of participating unions, were on hand to show their products and to answer questions.



Crowned "Miss Organized Labor of Mississippi" was Joyce Elder. Runner-up was Marilyn Smith of ILGWU.



Youngsters had time of their lives riding in cab of Illinois Central R.R. exhibit; enjoyed the various exhibits.



Popular stopping place for large crowds was booth of Ingalls Ship Building Co. displaying models of vessels.



Western-style music makers, such as Larry Sanford and his Dixie Drifters from Station WBKX, provided melo-

dious entertainment throughout the three-day exposition. Visitors stepped lively to band tunes at Saturday dance.

KEEPING OUT OF THE RED

An outstanding news weekly reports on the ILGWU's raise in dues.

Labor Week

UNIONS, TOO, ARE HIT BY INFLATION

Treasuries Feel Rising Costs—Dues Go Up

Keeping out of the red has become a big problem for unions in times of inflation.

Business meets the problem of higher costs by raising prices. Unions find it necessary to raise the dues of members.

Huge assets in welfare funds are no help in meeting operating costs. The balance sheet of one big union shows why.

Unions, as well as employers, are finding that inflation can really run up the cost of doing business. And, like employers, unions have had to resort to a form of price increase to offset the rising costs. Dues of members are being raised.

Inflation over the years has forced unions to pay higher wages to their own employees, just as employers have had to raise the pay of company workers. Salaries of union officials have had to keep up with the parade. Strikes are proving more costly in finance. Rents and legal fees are higher. For 16 years, almost all expenses of doing business have been rising.

A look at the books of one of the unions of all times shows what has been happening. The International Ladies Garment Workers Union—known as the ILGWU—has more than \$36 million dollars in reserve funds, yet it has been running in the red in trying to meet operating costs. These costs are nearly three times what they were in 1940. To get the union in the black, dues of members recently were increased 25 per cent.

Costs are higher in nearly every branch of ILGWU's activities. This is shown in reports to the membership by David Dubinsky, the union's president and secretary-treasurer.

Organizing drives to recruit new members are costing nearly two and a half times what they did back in 1940. The union spent nearly \$6 million dollars on organizing in the three years since its last convention.

Salaries are up, just as in the business world. Pay of the national officers has more than doubled since 1940. Mr. Dubinsky draws \$23,250 a year in

salary—well below the top scale for union leaders.

Wage increases have gone to staff employees of the union, and more employees have been hired. These labor costs are more than four and a half times above their 1940 level.

Strike expenses are much higher. Mr. Dubinsky says that the union spent "close to a million dollars" recently on two strikes in the South. Inflation of living costs has made it more expensive to support families of strikers.

Automation has arrived in ILGWU offices. Machines have been installed, at a cost of about \$250,000, to issue dues receipts, to record payments made by members and to help keep the books. Auditing expenses are five times as high as in 1940.

New experts are needed at the bargaining table. Expense of operating the research department has more than tripled in 16 years. Facts and figures are needed when wage increases are being sought.

Advice to employers is expensive, too. An engineering department to promote new techniques was established in 1941. Its costs are up more than two and a half times since its first budget. It spent \$302,150 in the past three years.

As health-and-welfare programs expanded, ILGWU decided it needed a special unit. This was founded in 1945,

its expenses are nearly five times what they were in the first year's budget.

The ILGWU has an extensive program of trust funds that provide sick benefits, death benefits, vacations, health services and pension for its members. Much of the money was contributed by employers. Reserves now include more than \$5.7 million dollars in health-and-welfare funds, more than \$2.4 million in pension funds, and more than 15 million in death-benefit funds.

In addition, local unions have reserves which help to make up the total of more than \$36 million dollars to be found in the ILGWU funds. But the reserves cannot be used for operating expenses of the union, itself.

More money in dues is being paid by the ILGWU to other organizations. This item is more than five times what it was in the 1937-40 period. Nearly \$539,000 of this money in the last three years went to the old AFL, and now to the AFL-CIO. The American For Democratic Action got \$36,000 of it.

Rents are higher, too, just as in the business world. Rental payments for three years are listed at nearly \$150,000. Costs are up for renting, for telegrams and telephones, for postage. It costs more to operate automobiles. Furniture is more expensive. Result: Cost of the general maintenance office is more than three and a half times what it was in 1940.

More lawyers are used these days. ILGWU set up a legal department in 1947—as a result, according to Mr. Dubinsky, of the Taft-Hartley Act. This department spent \$187,302 in the last three years—almost two and three-quarters times as much as its first year.

ILGWU has been giving away more money, also—about twice what it donated to other organizations in 1937-40. The union's latest report on finances lists three and a half pages of these donations, adding up to more than \$556,000 for a three-year period.

Union expenses on educational work are more than double the 1940 rate. The educational department, as such, spent a little less than in the 1940 period, but a new "training institute" has been added.

Cost of publications has more than tripled in the last 16 years. The ILGWU spent nearly 12 million dollars for publications and mailing in the last three years.

Publicity expenses are two and three-quarters times what they were. For the

last three years, this unit spent more than \$26,000.

The union's political unit has nearly doubled its spending since its first year, 1947. This department spent more than \$100,000 in the last three years in promoting the political work of the union. That is aside from voluntary contributions received from union members for campaign work in political action.

A separate accounting of the voluntary donations shows that members chipped in more than \$201,000 for the congressional campaign in 1954, and that \$13,000 was spent in the political races. The balance, plus an earlier surplus in the campaign treasury, gives ILGWU a political fund of nearly \$280,000 for this year's election battles. Mr. Dubinsky hopes to add another \$250,000 or so in members' contributions.

But these donations for political action are handled separately from the general funds of the union. It is the general treasury of ILGWU that has not been able to make both ends meet.

Wage inflation is one reason for the deficit. ILGWU has been caught in the spiral of wages and living costs. Like other unions, it has battled employers for wage increases, only to see prices go up, too. As prices rise, the union's own employees expect bigger salaries.

Back in 1943, Mr. Dubinsky reports, the average salary for a staff member of the ILGWU's general office was \$44 a week. Now, the average pay is \$83.50.

An organizer working in the office of a local union was paid \$69 a week in 1953, on the average, but now gets \$105 a week.

The local unions also have given raises to their office employees. The average pay is \$8.25 in 1953; now is \$60.50.

If employed as an union headquarters in New York, an office worker got \$74.50 in 1953, has been raised to an average of \$85.

The garment union has had to increase the size of its staff, also. In 1943 there were 1,068 on the staff in the main office and affiliate branches. Now there are 1,682 people on the payroll.

Adding up the bills, Mr. Dubinsky finds that operating expenses of the international union amounted to \$12,187,029 in the three years ending March 31, 1956.

These expenses, the members are told, must be financed out of the dues paid by the union membership. The main office of the union got \$12,063,059 in dues money through the local unions for the last three years.

Thus, a deficit of \$123,970 was reported in the last three-year period. This is compared with a surplus of \$731,596 for the period of 1937-40.

ILGWU now has 445,000 members, compared with 239,340 reported in 1940. Each member pays dues to a local union, which forwards a stipulated part of it to the national office. The payment for the national office has been 20 cents a week per member. This will go up to 25 cents a week on July 1. The extra 5 cents will bring more than a million dollars a year into the headquarters treasury.

Actually, the union member will find his dues increased by 50 cents a month in most cases. The ILGWU convention ordered the rate boosted by that much, where a fixed amount is charged. An exception is allowed if the local union already is charging more than \$3.50 a month, in which case the boost is to be held to 25 cents.

The minimum amount to be charged in dues by a local union now will be \$2.50 a month, ILGWU ordered. Expenses have gone up for local unions, also, officials point out.

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RECRUITING UNION MEMBERS
... costs 2½ times what it did

A BIG UNION GETS CAUGHT IN THE WAGE-PRICE SPIRAL

Higher incomes for expenses are listed by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in a recent report to members.

	1937-40	1953-55
Organizing drives	\$2,493,250	\$13,960,211
Publicity, publications and research	\$400,309	\$2,172,729
Reserves for other organizations	\$928,731	\$5,000,000
Auditing of union books	\$131,399	\$620,170
Paid to AF, other organizations	\$113,489	\$1,047,740
Union's teaching and training programs	\$353,345	\$1,061,561
Legal office and management unit	0	\$300,919
Pay of clerical staff	\$56,093	\$511,719
Pay of officers	\$40,000	\$181,800
Health and welfare activities	0	\$100,117
Political-educational campaigns	0	\$101,137
Miscellaneous expenses	\$991,767	\$1,372,619
Total added expenses	\$4,084,673	\$23,122,975

The 29th convention of the ILGWU held in Atlantic City last May reviewed the higher cost of old and new union services, and then authorized increasing ILGWU dues in order to wipe out an operational deficit.

In its June 1 issue, U. S. News & World Report presented a digest of the ILGWU's financial report, indicating the need for the increase.

S'West Scores Raises At Daoust, Forest City

Wage boosts top the list of improvements scored in a new agreement covering some 125 workers of the Daoust Manufacturing Co. in St. Louis, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director.

The contract, culmination of a months-long organizational drive, provides higher minimum wage scales for all workers employed six months or more, five paid holidays, one- and two-week paid vacations and the union shop.

In addition, the pact calls for employer's contribution of 1 per cent of payroll to the St. Louis health and medical fund.

Forest City Boosts

A 10-cent wage increase for cutters at Forest City Manufacturing Co. plants was negotiated by staffer Russell Thompson. The company's shops are located in St. Louis and in Centralia, Freeburg, Pinckneyville, DuQuoin and Collinsville, Ill.

Preliminary steps for parity to meet the agreement at the Hillboro Garment Co. of Hillboro, Ill., have been initiated by the union, which says it has improved health benefits among others. The current pact expires Sept. 12.

Mississippi Confabs

In Mississippi, conferences are being held with the union pressing for wage increases for workers of the Paramount Cost Co., Juliette Originals and other manufacturers. Parley also is in progress with the Sanford Manufacturing Co. to renew the current pact providing for across-the-board wage increases and higher minimums, among other gains.

LINDE-EOT RENEWAL MEETS ILG MANDATE ON PENSIONS, RATES

The First Eastern Out-of-Town Department Independent agreement to incorporate the mandates of the new ILGWU convention has been concluded between Linde Garment Co., blouse firm of Lindenbush, L. I., and Local 95; reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, ROT general manager.

Under the terms of the renewal, employer contributions to the retirement fund have been raised from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent, and minimums for floor girls have been set at \$13.15 monthly, 15 cents above the federal floor. Other weekly minimums were upped accordingly.

These new benefits already obtained a wage increase under the previous agreement. It was stipulated that effective Jan. 1, 1957, place workers are to receive an additional increase of 6 per cent above their present total earnings, and week workers are to get a further increase of \$1 a week.

Employers will be paid for six and one-half holidays and both men and place workers will receive time and one-half for all work after daily regular hours.

In addition, the firm also has agreed to assume the full cost of providing disability benefits, without any deductions from the workers' wages.

In the event that, during the life of the agreement, any further increases in wages, minimums, holidays, payment to health, welfare and retirement fund are negotiated in the New York State industry, such improvements will be made as part of the Linde pact.

Representing the union during negotiations were ROT Assistant General Manager Edward Kramer and Richard Carbone, manager of the Long Island local.

Sport Pact Talks In San Francisco

Talks are under way in San Francisco for a new agreement in the sportswear industry to replace the contract expiring soon, Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director, reports.

The San Francisco Joint Board has submitted a list of improvements which include a substantial wage increase, higher minimums, the equivalent of two weeks' vacation pay, overtime pay for all work over 35 hours and paid holidays for piece workers as well as time workers, and establishment of a severance pay program.

Heading the team of union negotiators are Vice Pres. Jennie Matyas and Manager Ralph King of the San Francisco Joint Board.

KEYSTONE SWITCHES SHIRTS TO BLOUSES AND ACWA TO ILGWU

A former producer of men's shirts in Keystone, Pa., now a manufacturer of women's blouses, has signed an ILGWU agreement.

According to Vice Pres. David Oingold, director of the Northeast Department, the workers of the Keystone Co. were members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America when the firm made men's shirts. However, in recent years the company's production of shirts dropped off, and the lost volume was replaced gradually by manufacture of women's blouses. Finally, the plant was taken over by Jane Huntley, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Cyanamid Co., manufacturers of ladies' blouses.

At first, the ACWA indicated it intended to continue to represent the 73 workers employed in the shop.

Through Ed Banzal and George Griffin of the Northeast organization, a new agreement with the ILGWU made the claim that such representation would not be to the best interest of workers making women's blouses.

When the workers involved supported the ILGWU's position and agreed to become members of the new union, the ACWA withdrew. The ladies' garment union was negotiated and later signed in the presence of a new agreement with the ILGWU.

The new pact calls working hours from 40 to 35, with compensating



Left to right: Moe Falkman, Joseph Breslaw, Joshua Fogel, Charles Bernstein, Benjamin Kaplan, E. Howard Motikman.

Several hundred New York cloak makers and leaders of various ILGWU affiliates paid tribute to Charles Bernstein's decades of union service, at a testimonial dinner last month marking the Local 62 manager's retirement.

In a message to the gathering, held June 27 at the Broadway Central Hotel, Pres. David Dubinsky stated that "In all of his years of loyal union service, Charles Bernstein has never stunted in giving of his own talents and energy in working to safeguard standards in one of the smaller sectors of the cloak industry, he has helped to maintain and advance the welfare of all cloakmakers."

Testimonial of the evening was Joshua Fogel, who succeeded Bernstein as head of the local. Previously, he had been the affiliate's assistant manager.

Vice Pres. Indore Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, alluded to his greetings that under Bernstein's leadership Local 62 had increased its membership considerably, and that stand-

ards of the workers were continuing to improve.

When Charles Bernstein was put in charge of the Local 62 organizing drive in the critical days of 1934, the Examiners' Union had a total membership of 17. During his stewardship, the organization has grown to more than 1,100 members.

Behind these figures is the story of a man whose lifetime has been devoted to the betterment of his fellow workers.

As an immigrant to America in 1908, he went to work as a finisher in the New York cloak industry, and soon was involved in the struggle of the workers to win the benefits of unionism. When the general strike was called in 1916, Bernstein was solidly in the strikers' ranks.

Joining Examiners' Local 62 in 1923, he immediately took an active part in union affairs, and in 1927 was elected to the local executive board.

During the Twenties, when Communist disrupters sought to seize control of the union, Bernstein played an effective role in defeating the totalitarian onslaught.

In 1934, when the advent of the NRA sparked the growth of unionism, Bernstein was named to head the local's organizing effort. Under his direction, the local's rosters grew rapidly.

Three years later, he was elected manager of the local, to which post he was renamed continuously until his retirement.

Among the many ILGWU associates who lauded Bernstein's record were Managers Joseph Breslaw of Local 38, Benjamin Kaplan of Local 117, and E. Howard Motikman of Local 48; Hemoch Mendelsohn, assistant to the general manager of the Cloak Joint Board; Pauline Newman, educational director of the Union Health Center.

Joshua Fogel, the local's new manager, had been active in Cloak Finishes' Local 9 for many years, and in 1943 was elected a business agent. For that position, he functioned in that post until he was named assistant manager of the Examiners' Local last year.

S'West Credit Unions In 3 per cent Dividend

Assets were reported by three ILGWU credit unions in the Southwest Region this month. Minneapolis assets increased to \$62,225.87; Kansas City reported \$28,888.88; St. Louis recorded \$135,000.48. A 3 per cent dividend was declared recently by all Southwest credit unions.

Increases. All workers received a boost of 6 cents per hour above piece and time rates. Regular ILGWU health, welfare and vacation fund benefits are included, as well as retirement to which the employer contributes 3 per cent of payroll. The agreement also has a wage reopening provision.

Montreal Dress Pact Parleys Deadlocked on Rises, Vacation

Negotiations between the union and the Montreal Dress Manufacturers Guild are deadlocked after six weeks of parleys, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

Cause of the stalemate is the employers' refusal to grant wage increases and a two-week paid vacation, instead of the present one week, to all workers. The wage demand is one of the principal conditions set by the union for a renewed contract.

The union is asking that the employer's contribution to the pension fund be raised to 4 per cent to finance the longer period.

Workers finally have agreed to this amount, they have balked at granting the two-week bene-

Short Strike Pins Hike At Norfolk Fashion Co.

A short-lived strike accomplished what protracted negotiations could; as the Fashion Garment Co. of Norfolk, Va., granted pay increases and other gains to workers this month, reports Vice Pres. Angela Bambara, director of the Upper South Department.

OVER 1,000 WORKERS IN COVERED BUTTONS SEEK PAY INCREASES

Negotiations for the renewal of an agreement covering more than 1,000 workers employed in the making of covered buttons in New York were scheduled to start July 11, according to Murray Gross, manager of Local 66, Hammer Shoemaker, Pleasant, Tuckers and Stitches.

Shop chairman from the covered button establishments met late in June and elected a negotiations committee that includes Manager Gross. They also formulated the contract changes they are negotiating from the employer's association, as well as from those operating independent shops.

Among the changes being sought are an upward adjustment of wages and minimums and improvements in the employer's contributions to health, welfare and retirement funds.

The firm, which had deadlocked the month-long parleys by insisting on a reduction in wages and piece rates, promptly came to terms before the walkout was 32 hours old. Contract gains include:

-A 10-cent wage hike for lower-paid shirt workers and premiums for negotiating increases for all other employees on an individual basis.

-Over-time pay after 35 hours.

According to Assistant Manager Eddie Milano of the Upper South Department, the walkout began at 7:30 on the morning of July 2, after a unanimous strike vote by the members of Local 66. Not a worker crossed the picket line; every local member reported for picket duty.

Negotiations, resumed when the strike was four hours old, continued until midnight. An agreement was reached the following afternoon.

The negotiating committee, headed by Milano, consisted of Floyd Carlson, Charles Lee, Tom Harris, John Lovett, Elizabeth Montjoy, Mildred Roberts, Alice Baynes, Polly Smith and Laura Taylor.

Admiling Milano in strike activities were Business Agent Harvey Haffer and staffers Myron Edelman, Alice Lee and Martin Waxman.

Nagler on Mend After Illness; Foresee Better Cloak Season

General Manager Isidore Nagler of the New York Cloak Joint Board is recuperating from surgery following his recent illness, Henoch Mendelsund, assistant to the general manager, informed the board at its recent meeting.

Nagler, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, is well on the road to recovery and expects to be back on the job in the near future. Despite his temporary absence, he is keeping in constant touch with the cloak union's activities.

Last month, the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor unanimously voted a resolution wishing Nagler a speedy recovery. Later, Pres. Tom Murray and Secretary-Treasurer Harold Hanover of the state federation visited Nagler at the hospital and presented him with the badge of the convention.

The federation convention re-elected the cloak chief as a vice president of the organization. Mendelsund told the joint board that Nagler, just prior to his illness, had called a pre-season staff meeting, at which he analyzed various industry problems.

At the session, Nagler especially stressed the importance of staff members making every effort to place additional workers on jobs wherever possible, and maintaining vigilance to keep production of special-type fashions under control of the joint board.

Mendelsund indicated an encouraging outlook for the fall season, which got under way earlier than usual, particularly in the better line. This was a result of an earlier opening date for the showing of fall fashions, as recommended by the Fashion Originators Guild of America, composed of a group of better-line coat and suit houses.

The initial buyer response to the new fall fashions has been good, and a number of shops already are in full operation.

However, he pointed out, length and intensity of the season will depend upon consumer reaction to the fall styles and to the policies adopted by the retailers.

Mendelsund also informed the delegates that more than \$5 million was paid out to the cloakmakers to "vacation" benefits over a three-day period. The distribution, under the guidance of Murray Koller, director of the Health and Welfare Fund, proceeded smoothly.

Cloak Finishers Arrange Boat Ride to Rye Beach

All members of Local 9, New York Cloak Finishers, are invited to attend a boat ride to Rye Beach on Sunday, Aug. 5, arranged by the local's education committee. Tickets at the reduced price of \$1.75 are available at the local office, 22 West 34th St., ninth floor. The charge for children from 5 to 12 years of age is 90 cents.

NEHRU SENDS REPLY ON ILG FILM BANNING

(Continued from Page 3)

grounds it officially gave for refusing to renew the license to show "With These Hands" were especially disturbing for all of us.

Ask Censorship End

"Upon the unanimous instruction of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, I am herewith appealing to you to take the necessary steps to over-ride your government's Censorship Board. We appeal to you to act favorably and promptly, so that this labor film which has won the widest acclaim—except in the Iron Curtain empire (where it has always been prohibited)—can again be shown to the freedom-loving workers of India.

"We simply cannot believe that your government would knowingly ever permit any of its agencies or functionaries, after five years of officially approving "With These Hands," to prohibit its further showing unless it now omits certain unchallengeable facts of American labor history.

"History has to be written, as made and filmed as made, and not distorted through deletion or otherwise. It is inconceivable to me, and I am sure also to you, that a representative of a democratic government should want us to discard the truth, to omit the facts, simply because such facts and this truth disclose the heinous tactics and destructive objectives of the Communists in the ranks of American labor.

"We are confident, Mr. Prime Minister, that if you examine the specific grounds for this distressing action by your Censorship Board, you will find that its decision should be reversed as detrimental to the great democratic ideals to which the people of India, the United States, and all other freedom-loving countries are dedicated."

Meanwhile, J. J. Singh, head of the India League of America, has seen the film and has been supplied with an extract from the script covering the disputed reference to the Soviet Union, and also derogative material on "With These Hands." Mr. Singh thought the film was an effective portrayal of the ILGWU history, and promised to convey his impressions to the appropriate agencies.

Signing Off



Oscar Bolden, employed since 1920 at Waldman Button & Plucking Co. in St. Louis, has retired and is now getting union pension benefit. He has been a member of Local 241 since 1936.

St. Louis Center Health Service Up

The St. Louis Medical Center had a busier year in 1955 than it had in 1954, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director.

A total of 1,928 individual members applied for medical service in 1955, as compared with 1,802 who sought treatment in 1954.

The number of patients to visit center doctors came to 11,515 in 1955, while in 1954 it was 10,313. Total number of visits for all services of the center was 28,066 in 1955 and 26,020 the preceding year.

St. Louis Shippers on Strike For Union Recognition, Rises

Shipping clerks from 12 St. Louis shops went on strike last week for better pay and union recognition, reports Vice Pres. Meyer Perlstein, Southwest regional director.

Shippers and porters of Local 516 walked out after the Associated Garment Industries of St. Louis refused to agree to an NLRB election and to negotiate a contract.

Operators, cutters and other garment workers refused to cross the picket line set up at 808 Washington Ave., where the 12 struck plants are located. Blame for precipitating the strike has been laid to the "manufacturers' group."

While the St. Louis walkout gave employers there something to worry about, it also made an impression on manufacturers in Kansas City. In a precautionary measure to avoid similar woes, the latter promptly notified the union that

N'East Fully Unionizes Boston's Belt Industry

With the recent organization of two shops employing some 100 workers, Boston's belt industry now is fully unionized, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department. At the same time, the signing of a first contract with C. M.

SPRINGFIELD TO USE COAT BOARD LABELS IN AREA PRODUCTION

Most unionized coat shops in the Springfield, Mass., area will start using the National Coat and Suit Recovery Board label on all garments. It was decided after a special meeting held recently attended by representatives of the union, the Recovery Board and area employees. ILGWU spokesmen at the session included Vice Pres. Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint, Board, and Northeast Department Field Supervisor Jack Halpern.

Halpern pointed out that the decision will greatly benefit all sections of the simple cloak market centered around Springfield.

The meeting also heard Sol Hamburger, New England representative of the Recovery Board, emphasize the importance of the label as a symbol of production under decent union conditions.

Present at the gathering were representatives of the following firms: Bekley Coat Co., Whittley Tailoring, Rainbow Girl Coat Co., Barton Tailoring, Trencor Coat Co. and Stratton Coat Co.

Donald Cook, a mail head and hosiery embroidery plant in Lawrence, Mass., marked continued progress in the Northeast Department's intensive drive to enroll non-union segments in the union. In cooperation with the Boston Joint Board managed by Vice Pres. Philip Kramer.

According to Northeast Field Supervisor Jack Halpern, the Boston Area—Better Belt Co. and Hub Button & Belt Co.—agreed to significant pay boosts for both piece and week workers and to all terms of the standard belt contract, which includes reduction in the work week, paid holidays and employers' contributions to health and welfare funds.

An organizing team composed of Manager Henry J. Bider, Assistant Manager Al Frijoli and Harvey Gold sparked the successful drives at the two Boston shops.

Work Week Cut

Provision for reduction of the work week to 35 hours, with compensating pay adjustments, highlights the pact signed with McDonald in Lawrence. Workers obtained an increase of 7½ cents an hour effective July 8, and an additional 7½ cents will be paid starting Jan. 1, 1957. Manager Murray Gross of New York Local 65 cooperated in organization efforts at this plant. Frank Lyons participated in the campaign.

Contract negotiations at these three firms were under the supervision of Manager Mary Levin of the Northern New England District.

Worcester Victory

Negotiations for an agreement are under way with the H. M. Co., a sportswear contractor of Worcester, Mass. The firm hoped to unionization after a strike conducted by the ILGWU. Boston Joint Board Manager Philip Kramer and Business Agent Lee Karsky cooperated fully in the campaign.

Also in Worcester, an agreement is expected to be signed soon covering employees of the Jackson Sportswear Co. Organizing activities in this area are headed by Ralph Roberts, New England organization director.

Illinois 5 West Locals

See Photography Exhibit

Members of Illinois Locals 202 (Alton), 206 (Belleview), 436 (O'Fallon), 252 (Waterloo), 253 (Collinsville) and 179 (Burlington) recently visited the St. Louis Art Museum to see the "Family of Man" photographic exhibit.

Philadelphians Get Five-Day Lesson in Leadership at Unity House



Pocono Mountain air provides added stimulus to the lesson these unionists are learning at Unity House. At left are some of the 27 ILGers from the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board who attended five-day institute on union leadership recently. At com-



mentament exercises (right), Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department, presents diploma to Helen Peterson, as Philadelphia Manager William Ross looks on.

EOT Negotiators Save Jobs At Stardust in Poughkeepsie

Stardust, Inc., lingerie and undergarment manufacturer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has agreed to continue operating the plant, as the result of negotiations conducted between the firm and the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, reports Vice Pres. Israel Horowitz, EOT general manager.

Previously, the company had announced it would close down when the contract expired on June 29, asserting that operations were economically unprofitable.

Following this announcement, the union initiated negotiations with management which were carried to the deadline, with union and company representative meeting in continuous sessions during the last 48 hours, before the scheduled closing.

Consolidate Production

It was agreed that, in order to make Stardust operation economically sound, all its Poughkeepsie production will be consolidated in one building, and the majority of the workers will be re-employed without any reduction in standards, wages or working conditions. In accordance with ILGWU policy, substantial severance pay was negotiated for those who will not be retained.

One hundred and seventeen workers will retain their jobs. The others will share a severance pay pool of approximately \$15,000, based on length of service.

The severance aspect of the agreement is unique in that the company was under no legal obligation to grant severance pay, but recognized its responsibility to those workers for whom it was no longer able to provide employment.

Under terms of the pact, all workers in the plant, whether rehired or not, will receive one or two weeks' vacation pay, depending on length of service. The plan is scheduled to be resumed by July 18.

Under the direction of Vice President, negotiations behalf of the Poughkeepsie workers were conducted by EOT Assistant General Manager Edward Kramer and ILGWU General Counsel Morris Z. Glushkin. Poughkeepsie EOT officials who participated in the efforts to keep the Stardust plant operating include Manager William A. Agni, Arnold Feldman.

CINCINNATI SALUTES RECORD OF SOLOMON AT RETIREMENT FETE

Manager David Solomon of the Cincinnati Joint Board was honored at a testimonial dinner last month on his retirement, marking completion of more than half a century of service to the garment workers.

Representatives of management joined ILGWU spokesmen in paying tribute to Solomon at the gathering, held June 30 at the Metropolitan ballroom.

Solomon, who has been manager of the Cincinnati ILGWU organization for 30 years, has 52 years of membership in the union, and has served 42 years as an ILGWU officer, having been held Solomon's record of accomplishments was given in Cleveland in 1914.

In 1937, he was assigned to Cincinnati to head up organizing efforts among the area's garment workers. In the two decades, ILGWU membership has registered a substantial increase in that city.

Among those who hailed Solomon's record of accomplishments were Julius Gurslink, new manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board; Louis Zeman of the Cleveland Joint Board; William Kaufman, Knickerbocker president; Edwirth Bundy, district organizing director of the AFL-CIO.

Morris Reis, Joint board chairman, was master of ceremonies.

Kennedy to Review Overstreet's Book

William Kennedy, prominent lecturer and literary critic, will discuss Harry and Bonaro Overstreet's new book, "The Mind Goes Forth," in the first of a series of summer educational activities scheduled for Aug. 15, reports Fannia Cohn, Educational Department secretary. The talk will be held at ILGWU headquarters, 171 Broadway, at 6 P.M. The book deals with the "drama of understanding one another."

In a following lecture (date to be announced) Prof. Julius Bloch will discuss "Changes in American Civilization," postponed because of the ILGWU convention this spring, are currently being made.

Arrangements of the Educational Department's annual panel discussion, postponed because of the ILGWU convention this spring, are currently being made.

THOMAS HEADS LIST OF 'UNITY' SPEAKERS IN AUGUST LECTURES

Norman Thomas will lead off the list of lecturers scheduled for Unity House in August, ILGWU Educational Director, Mark Starr announces.

"Thomas, veteran Socialist leader, will head the "Federation of the United States and Democratic Socialism" at the ILGWU's Poughkeepsie Mountain resort July 31 and Aug. 2.

Andrew J. Biehl, legislative representative of AFL-CIO, on "Deeds and Credits of U. S. Congress July and Aug. 2."

Dr. Milton M. Berger, prominent psychiatrist, on "Personal Problems of 'Crises of Maturity'—Aug. 14-15."

Tom Mboya, 26-year-old labor leader from Kenya, on "What Comes After Mau Mau?" Aug. 21-22.

Serafino Romualdi, AFL-CIO Inter-American representative, on "The Struggle for Democracy in Latin America"—Aug. 29-30.

N'East Institute Slated for August

The third annual Educational Institute of the Northeast Department will be held at Trinity House from Aug. 12 through 17. It was announced by Vice Pres. David G. Gold, department director.

Some 100 students, chosen from among members in the states covered by the department, will be selected to participate in the week-long series of classes, workshops, and discussions on trade union problems, community social action, labor history and economics, and related subjects.

In connection with the cooperation of the ILGWU Educational Department, the session will be conducted by staff members and other experts in various fields.

Cloak Finishers' Local To Hold Meeting Aug. 8

A membership meeting of Local 8, New York Cloak Finishers, will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 8, 8:00 p.m., at Hotel Diplomat, 100 West 34th St., Manager Harry Fisher announces.

As the local membership meeting held last month, an increase in dues from \$4.25 to \$5 a month, starting with July, was approved.

Signatures for Social Security



Dressmakers of Local 22 line up to sign petition urging Senate to improve Social Security Act. Dressmakers' drive seeks 20,000 signatures calling for amendments to lower retirement age for women from 65 to 62 and to permit totally disabled workers to retire at 50.

DRESSMAKERS DRIVE FOR LIBERALIZATION OF SOCIAL SECURITY

New York Dressmakers' Local 22 has launched an intensive drive to get 20,000 signatures in support of pending federal legislation to amend the Social Security Act to permit women to retire at 62 instead of 65 and totally disabled workers to retire at 50.

According to Vice Pres. Charles Zimmerman, local manager, volunteers will ask each of the 20,000 members of the dress union to sign petitions urging Congress to pass amendments to the Social Security Act "making retirement possible for additional thousands of working men and women."

In a telegram to Senators Lehman and Clegg, Zimmerman pointed out that the law is "seriously inadequate in its coverage of the disabled and unintentionally cruel when it cuts off benefits to a widow with a totally disabled child simply because the child has reached 18 years of age."

"We have many women in our industry," Zimmerman said, "who find it difficult to remain on the job or to find employment because of their age, but who cannot retire because they fall short of a year or two of 65."

"We urge immediate passage of H.R. 723, which has already been approved by the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority, as a necessary step toward a complete program of adequate social security legislation," Zimmerman concluded.

Few Seats Remain For Trip to Italy

A limited number of applications for a "good will tour" to Italy, sponsored by the Italian American Labor Council, are still available, according to First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonelli, IALC head.

The trip, to be made by chartered plane at a special rate, is exclusively for members of union supporting the work of the IALC Educational Committee.

Departure from Idlewild Airport to New York has been set for Sept. 21; the return flight will leave from Rome Oct. 21. In the course of the tour, Antonelli and a special delegation will journey to assist in dedicating the Luigi Antonelli Stadium in Naples.

Application should be made to Yanni Montano, at IALC public relations director, at 218 West 45th St. (L.O. 8-5100).

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margulies

Don't Jump Overboard For Stamps, Premiums

Stamps and premiums are sweeping the country to the extent that consumer organizations are warning shoppers not to be dazzled by the premiums in the point of losing their shopping judgment.

If the store or service station that has the best values gives trading stamps, by all means take them. But if you confine your shopping to stores that give stamps or products that have premiums attached, you very likely will pay more in the long run than you gain in premiums.

The danger is that you will pass up good buys at other stores in order to accumulate stamps, or even to exchange into higher-priced stores to get their stamps. Both high-priced and low-priced stores are now giving stamps, and it will be costly to you to decide where to buy the family's groceries on the basis of who is giving premiums you want.

Our investigation shows that the stamps offered by a typical large supermarket chain actually are equal to about a 2 per cent discount. You get a book of 1,000 stamps for every \$100 of purchases, or a stamp for every 10 cents you spend. A typical premium like a toaster, that has a list price of \$20 but actually can be bought for \$16 or even less at many appliance shops, requires total purchases of \$160.

This writer compared the total cost of a list of 30 food and household items at a large chain offering stamps with one that doesn't. The list cost \$10.26 at the chain that doesn't give the stamps, and \$10.48 at the one that does. The difference in cost is just about 2 per cent, equal to the value of the premiums. However, the chain giving the stamps proved to be approximately equal in values offered by a third chain that does not give stamps, so here the premiums do represent a saving.

The best money-saving shopping technique—and the one that trading stamps are aimed at coaxing you to abandon—is to compare values and specials offered by the different markets in your neighborhood each week and get to the store that has the best buys, whether or not it gives stamps.

Premiums attached to individual products such as dry cereals have another and costlier aim—to get you to overlook the actual high cost. Perhaps the worst example is in the high-advertised brands of breakfast cereals, which use premiums as a device to get children to pressure mothers into buying various brands. They use television heavily for this purpose.

Premiums Mask Poor Values

This department's investigation shows that the cereal manufacturers plugging premiums most heavily are actually offering the poorest values in the food field. For example: one rice cereal offering a comic-book premium is priced at 17 cents for a 4½-ounce box, compared to an unadvertised brand rice cereal priced at 19 cents for an 8-ounce box. Corn cereals offering various premiums cost typically 18 cents for a 10-ounce package compared to 18 cents for the 12-ounce package of an unadvertised brand.

Admittedly some of the premiums do offer good value at their cost prices. For example, one brand of toothpaste is offering 15 items, including watches, dolls, mixers, housewares and sports equipment, at reduced prices. The toothpaste package includes a certificate for taking advantage of this offer. The toothpaste itself happens to be among the costlier higher-priced brands. If you buy it a couple of times to get the premiums you want, you may be ahead of the game. But if you continue to buy it, you'll be paying about twice as much for toothpaste as you need to.



CUTTERS COLUMN

75 More Cutters Complete Local 10's Course in Grading

Seventy-five cutters recently completed the course in grading which Local 10 inaugurated early-in-1955, Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, local manager, has announced. Last year, 45 cutters finished the course.

The classes were started by Local 10 to help members advance themselves in the trade and to provide the industry with replacements for many skilled mechanics who had passed away or retired under the various industry pension funds. Established as an experiment, the program immediately won the enthusiastic approval of the cutters, as well as praise from employers.

20-Week Course

Classes are given at local headquarters, where facilities including cutting tables and all necessary equipment, are available. Students attend two-hour sessions twice a week for over 20 weeks. They are taught the basic fundamentals of grading sizes from a pattern and are also given some conception of patterning.

"Homework" assignments require cutting of patterns of various parts of garments which are closely inspected by the instructors, Ed Cohen and Hal St. George, who are members of Local 10 and licensed to teach by the New York City Board of Education. Students receive supplementary help from the grader or patternmaker in the shops where they are employed.

Manager Moe Falkman pointed out that, while those who finish the course do not receive a diploma or certificate, they are able to improve their skills and their future earning ability. He also stated that the industry benefited by the operation of the new course in developing skilled mechanics in the various branches of the garment industry.

While there is no age qualification for the course, it was noted that most of the students were younger men who had joined the organization since the war, as well as in more recent years. A number of those who completed the course already have become graders or assistants to graders or head cutters.

Registration is now open for classes beginning in September. Interested cutters should apply immediately at the office of Harry Shapiro, secretary to the executive board.

FILING STARTS AUG. 1 FOR NEW YORK CLOAK RETIREMENT BENEFIT

Workers in the New York coat and suit industry who wish to retire next January must file applications in the period from Aug. 1 through Sept. 15, Harry Kragman, manager of the retirement fund, has announced.

Members filing applications for the first time should go to the office of the local union to which they belong. Workers who already have applications on file with the retirement fund should go directly to its office, at 1467 Broadway, 15th floor, to renew their applications.

To be eligible for retirement in 1967, a worker must be at least 60 years of age at the time of filing his application, or, if he is totally and permanently disabled, he must be at least 60 years old. He must have at least 30 years of covered service within the last 35 years, the last 10 of which must have been continuous for an employer who contributed to the retirement fund.

PHILLY DRESS UNION INSTITUTE EXAMINES 'LEADERSHIP FABRIC'

Twenty-seven active members of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board attended a five-day institute held at Unity House from June 17 to 23 under the general title of "The Fabric of Union Leadership." They studied a number of industry problems confronting not only the Philadelphia garment market, but the women's garment industry in general.

Sessions of the institute were held daily from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12:30 and from 2:30 to 5:30 in the afternoon. Those attending the institute were drawn from virtually all major dress shops in Philadelphia, according to Manager William Ross, who served as institute chairman. Among them were members of locals 15, 45, 43P, 50, 218, 219 and 224.

Intensive attention was given to such subjects as techniques of collective bargaining, which was discussed by Dr. George W. Taylor; present problems of the Philadelphia garment industry, with William K. Skimkin leading the discussion; unemployment insurance problems in Pennsylvania, with Milton M. Weiss as discussion leader, and problems in union leadership with Dr. Benjamin W. Barkas conducting the discussion.

Other speakers were Dr. William Gomburg, Frank Starr, Leon Steinh, Gus Taylor, Francis Scott, Adolph Held and a number of staff members of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board. Graduation exercises on June 23 featured a talk by Vice Pres. David Olgind.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

by Luigi Antonini PRES. VICE-PRES. & BOARD

Peaceful U. S. Picketing vs. Polish Tanks, Guns

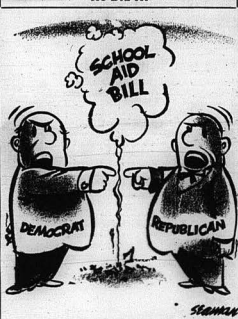
Workers do not strike without cause. Be it economic betterment or political freedom, the stake is crucial to the men involved. Men who must toil to live in a complex, teeming world soon learn well the axiom that struggle is the means to security.

That is the formula by which Americans have progressed and prospered. The reactionaries who bark against the striking steel workers of America are hypocrites. They harp on the strike's negative repercussions and ignore the positive aspects — the strengthening of American economy through the increase of mass purchasing power. The same detractors close their eyes to the fact that the steel strike poses a dire hypothesis that the world that only in a free nation can workers organize and act to improve their conditions.

The steel workers who recently struck in Poland, Poland, also had their detractors, whose credentials comprised machine guns, tanks and Communist police bloodstains. The sad truth is that in a slave state it is impossible for workers to strike; it is either an insurrection or nothing.

As was to be expected, the Communist leaders rubbed to their pulp the application to an effort to eradicate the lot on their despotic

"He Did It!"



Dress Institute Fashion Show Harbinger of Good Fall Season

Some 200 fashion editors, representing the nation's press, gathered at Hotel Pierre in New York last week for a long look at the new dress fashions, at the 27th semi-annual Frock Week showings sponsored by the Couture Group of the Dress Institute.

The press week showings, at which the better dress shops displayed their new lines, in a sense marked the start of the fall season, which New York buyers and manufacturers view with considerable optimism.

They indicate that buyers are "willing and anxious to buy."

and that initial orders are running ahead of last year.

The current feeling of confidence exists despite the depression which exists in the retail trade of the slump in the auto industry and the steel strike, which have added weight over a million people to the unemployed rolls. But in the face of these factors, retail sales volume has been going up.

Sales on Rise

A spokesman for one big New York store reported recently that "the weather has brought in many people into the store that it's hard to see the floor." The Federal Reserve Board reports that department store sales for the week ending June 30 were 7 per cent higher than in 1955.

Optimism among dress jobbers and manufacturers at the beginning of a season is not, of course, unusual. Whether the optimism is warranted will not become clear until stores begin to re-order.

The Dress Institute, established in 1941 at the suggestion of Dress Joint Board General Manager Julius Hochman as part of a "greater efficiency—greater promotion" plan for improving the industry, has developed into the single most influential source of fashion news for American newspapers, radio and TV stations. One result is that New York has been replacing Paris as a source of fashion news.

Dr. Price Chairs Group On Problems of Cardiacs

Labor representatives attended a four-session course on "The Cardiac and his Job" sponsored recently by the New York Heart Association. The course, as well as a similar one for job counselors, was planned by the association's Committee on Cardio-vascular Diseases in Industry, which is chaired by Dr. Leo Price, medical director of the ILGWU Union Health Center.

BOOK FRONT

by Miriam Spiechholder

Sevareid Shifts Eisenhower Era In Oral Essays

SMALL SOUNDS IN THE NIGHT. By Eric Sevareid. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

THE UNITED STATES IN HISTORY. By James T. Shaw. Holt, Rinehart and Company. \$3.50.

Mr. Sevareid is chief Washington correspondent for one of the nation's largest radio broadcasting chains, and in that capacity makes the events of the day.

His broadcasts, which are now transcribed from what he calls capsule commentaries to oral essays, are distinguished by the expert knowledge and warm appreciation of human failings and strength.

His latest book is a collection of more than 100 of his broadcast essays on life in this nation during the Eisenhower era. They deal with things great and small and lead a perspective to the events of the day.

Dr. Shawell is one of our most distinguished historians, with a long record of work for peace in and between two world wars. In his latest volume, he has rendered a valuable service by revealing what is the common practice of "writing."

Instead of plating detail on detail in telling the story of this nation's role in world history, he has presented the meaning of these details and has used them to add point and reference to his wise generalizations about periods in American history.

Indeed, the work is an excellent aid for any reader seeking to determine the direction in which we are moving in this time of great change and conflict.

PAPER COVERS: Dell Publishing Co. has issued an excellent anthology called NEW WORLDS OF MODERN SCIENCE. (50 cents) edited by Leonard Engel. In it, three dozen leading scientists and journalists help narrow the gap between the laboratory and the layman. Member's AMERICAN SKYLINE (50 cents) is an intriguing account by Christopher T. Moore and Henry Hope Reed of the growth and changing form of our cities and towns.

NEW ST. LOUIS FIRM PAYS \$2,500 OWED TO LASKY WORKERS

Eighty-four workers who had been employed by the Lasky Dress Co., St. Louis contractor, last week received \$2,500 in part payment for wages and vacation pay they failed to receive when the firm went bankrupt, according to Vice Pres. Mervyn Perls, Southwest regional director.

The Lasky debt, which is still outstanding, is being liquidated by the firm's creditors. The succeeding contracting shop.

In Minneapolis, the union is suing the firm of A. Fine Originals for failure to pay a number of workers vacation and holiday money due them. The union charges further that the firm neglected to meet its health and retirement fund contributions.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

SUFFER, LITTLE CHILDREN

THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES is winding up its current session after a burst of hard-boiled cynicism that is bound to hurt coming generations of Americans. As a nation, we have always insisted that home and school are most important pillars of our society. But Congress has just fouled up action on both these institutions with such skilled sleight of hand, that few citizens will be able to discover where the responsibility lies for Congressional failure to provide aid for either the nation's schools or its homes.

Both in big cities and rural areas, inadequate schools and shortages of classrooms and teachers have manifested themselves in a slow, steady deterioration of educational standards and achievements. At the same time, the spread of slum and blight in large sections of many American cities, at the time when their populations are growing, has been marked by rises in juvenile delinquency and crime.

At this moment a new housing bill—far from adequate but the only one pending—is breaching its last in the pigeonhole into which it has been stuffed by the House Rules Committee. Earlier, the Senate approved a bill supporting annual construction of 135,000 public housing units; the House Banking Committee reported favorably on a bill for 50,000 units.

But the Administration favored only 35,000 units. It fought even the puny House measure, and the Rules Committee, taking the cue, has bottled up the bill, and so there is a dangerous possibility that it will die.

THE KELLEY BILL FOR FEDERAL AID to schools was killed in a skillful maneuver on an even lower level of responsibility.

It has long been clear that the Powell amendment, banning aid to segregated schools, would imperil the passage of the Kelley bill or any other school-aid bill to which it would be attached. The opponents of federal aid therefore sought this month in favor of the Powell amendment. Once having attached the amendment to the bill, they then turned around and voted against the bill they had not previously blocked.

The Powell amendment was adopted 225 to 192; the Kelley bill was defeated 224 to 194. In this voting, 148 Republicans favored the amendment, but only 75 of them favored the bill.

Representative Richard Bolling has pointed out that more than 90 Republican votes for the Powell amendment and then swung around and voted against the bill. He believes they overplayed their hand and that it would have been politically sufficient for their purposes to have stopped once the amendment was passed, because the Southern Democrats in the Senate could be relied upon for a final filibustering slaughter.

Even the Republican New York Herald Tribune found this maneuver too raw to swallow. On July 7 it complained editorially:

"The Powell amendment, which would have denied federal money to communities which did not desegregate their schools, and which appeared to be the storm center, is now revealed as a red herring. Otherwise, why should it have won the support of a majority of Republican votes when a majority of Republican votes helped defeat the bill itself? Every one assumed that the conservative Democrats of the South would be against the amendment and the bill, but the Republican voting came as a surprise."

THE FIRST TO SUFFER will be the children. They have become the pawns in a political game; 23 per cent of our public high schools are without courses in chemistry or physics. Meanwhile, Russian leaders, fully appreciating the power of knowledge, add substance to their education system, stressing science.

But the entire nation has a most urgent stake in better schools and better homes. Congressmen, now packing their bags and heading for home and reelection campaigns, will have to be judged Congressional delinquents if they participated in this raw deal for the nation's children.

"We Can Take It"



"Say 'Yes!'"



Countering Soviet Power

By
Dean Acheson

From address by the former Secretary of State at commencement exercises last month of Brandeis University.

FOR a century and a half, the center of power in Europe has been moving eastward. At the beginning of the last century it took all of Europe, including Britain and Russia, to resist the power of France. A century later the combination of population, resources, and technological development, which is physical power, had shifted eastward to Germany. All of Europe was unable to hold it in check. America was drawn in twice to make that possible.

Today, as the Soviet Union moves forward impressively in industrial power, all of Western Europe and America are required to balance it. Perhaps the movement eastward is not yet ended. For, even while Soviet power is still growing fast, China looms ominously.

IF we look more closely at Soviet development, the nature of the problem ahead of us will be more apparent.

The 20th Communist Party congress has given us an idea in its revised production goals for 1960. Coal production is to be 600 million tons in that year, which will be about 200 million tons in excess of United States production in 1955. The 1960 goal for petroleum is set at one billion barrels. Our own production is now two and a half times that amount. Russian steel production in 1960 is to be 75,250,000 short tons. In 1955 steel production in the United States was 117 million tons; our steel capacity was 128 million tons.

Now, if these trends continue in both East and West for from 15 to 20 years, Soviet production power will equal or exceed that of the United States. If anything at all similar may be expected of China, the productive power of the Communist world may well exceed our own and Europe's.

BUT, we may ask, does it matter? Haven't the Communist leaders repudiated Stalin and become the world's most genial and ubiquitous tourists? Mr. Khrushchev has done his best to make his point of view quite clear.

He told the East German Communist leaders in September last year that "if anyone believes that our smile means that we have given up the teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, they are badly mistaken. Those who are waiting for that to happen can go on waiting until Easter and Whit Monday fall on the same day. . . . We are supporters of peaceful co-existence but also of education for com-

munist. We are supporters of peaceful co-existence only because there happen to be two systems. We do not need a war to ensure the victory of socialism. . . ."

He does not "need" a war to ensure this victory, but he would quite clearly not reject force if the risks were low—for instance, if overwhelming power could be brought to bear upon an adversary. But if this should not be possible, his idea is plainly to isolate the stubborn dissenter and let his system and his power wither on the vine.

BASICALLY, the only answer to this growing power is the growth of counter-power among those who do not wish the Soviet leaders to have their way. The nature of counter-power may take a variety of forms depending on the necessities of times which we cannot now clearly foresee. But underlying all these forms will be the need for increased productive power for ourselves and for others who have one thing in common with us—an unwillingness to accept the hegemony of the Communist states.

To increase productive power means sacrifice of a very specific sort—the subordination of present consumption to investment. What we consume we cannot reinvest. The more the sacrifices are postponed the greater will they have to be; and the greater the risk that they may come too late to be of any use.

By being of any use I mean being effective instruments in aiding those who wish to resist giving the Soviet leaders their way. This includes resisting the use or threat of force. But it is not limited to this. It includes also resisting the will of the Soviet leaders to require others to increase their production of goods in the Communist way and as part of the Communist system.

More indiscriminate increasing of productive plant—in the automobile industry, for instance—might do a good deal of harm and no good. We might start out by really understanding that our power is not limitless; that our efforts could be so mismanaged that disaster could engulf us. With this understanding would come its complement—that all which is necessary to be done cannot be done by us alone; that we need to join our efforts with those of co-workers, friends and allies, when that is possible, but not excluding any who resist submission to Soviet will.